
THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF UTAH

NICHOLAS POE, Plaintiff, v. STATE OF UTAH et al., Defendants.	MEMORANDUM DECISION & ORDER DISMISSING SOME CLAIMS, AND REQUESTING WAIVER OF SERVICE ON REMAINING CLAIMS Case No. 2:23-cv-00921 DBB District Judge David Barlow
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On January 2, 2024, Plaintiff Nicholas Poe, filed this *pro se* civil-rights action, *see* 42 U.S.C.S. § 1983 (2025), proceeding *in forma pauperis*, *see* 28 *id.* § 1915. (ECF Nos. 1, 3–4.)

I. BACKGROUND

On February 22, 2024, the Court gave direction and ordered Plaintiff to cure the deficiencies in the Complaint. (ECF Nos. 4, 11.) On February 28, 2024, the Court gave direction and ordered Plaintiff to cure deficiencies in his Amended Complaint. (ECF Nos. 12, 18.) On April 25, 2024, the Court screened Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint (SAC), dismissing some defendants and claims and requesting waiver of service of the SAC on remaining defendants and claims. (ECF Nos. 24, 26.) In that Order and another Order, the Court also required a response to Plaintiff's pending motions for preliminary injunctive relief. (ECF Nos. 25–27, 29.)

Before waivers of service could be executed, though, on June 6, 2024, Plaintiff followed up with a motion to amend or correct the SAC. (ECF No. 30.) Later in June, waivers of service were returned executed by Defendants regarding the SAC. (ECF Nos. 24, 31–38.) But by the end of June, Plaintiff had already moved to amend or correct his complaint yet again. (ECF No. 41.)

On July 8, 2024, the Court stayed Defendants' responsibility to answer the SAC and respond to the motions for preliminary injunctive relief and granted Plaintiff's motions to further amend. (ECF No. 46.) The latter resulted in Plaintiff's filing of his Third Amended Complaint (TAC). (ECF No. 48.)

About the TAC, the Court had notified Plaintiff that, “[i]f an amended complaint is filed, the Court will screen each claim and defendant for dismissal or an order effecting service upon valid defendants who are affirmatively linked to valid claims.” (ECF No. 46, at 4.) Having now thoroughly screened and liberally construed¹ the TAC, (ECF No. 48), under its statutory review function,² the Court dismisses two potential claims and requests waiver of service from Defendants as to other claims. *See* 28 U.S.C.S. § 1915(d) (2025) (“The officers of the court shall issue and serve all process, and perform all duties in such cases.”).

¹ *Pro se* pleadings are liberally construed, “applying a less stringent standard than is applicable to pleadings filed by lawyers. Th[e] court, however, will not supply additional factual allegations to round out a plaintiff’s complaint or construct a legal theory on a plaintiff’s behalf.” *Whitney v. New Mexico*, 113 F.3d 1170, 1173-74 (10th Cir. 1997) (citations omitted). This means that if this Court can reasonably read the pleadings “to state a valid claim on which the plaintiff could prevail, it should do so despite the plaintiff’s failure to cite proper legal authority, his confusion of various legal theories, his poor syntax and sentence construction, or his unfamiliarity with pleading requirements.” *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10th Cir. 1991). Still, it is not “the proper function of the district court to assume the role of advocate for the pro se litigant.” *Id.*; *see also Peterson v. Shanks*, 149 F.3d 1140, 1143 (10th Cir. 1998) (citing *Dunn v. White*, 880 F.2d 1188, 1197 (10th Cir. 1989) (per curiam)).

² The screening statute reads:

- (a) Screening.—The court shall review . . . a complaint in a civil action in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity.
- (b) Grounds for dismissal.—On review, the court shall identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint—
 - (1) is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or
 - (2) seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.

28 U.S.C.S. § 1915A (2025).

II. PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS

Plaintiff's allegations all implicate Utah Department of Corrections (UDOC) employees involved in his medical treatment at a UDOC facility. (ECF No. 48.)

Plaintiff first asserts that Defendant Michael Robinson, a therapist, "alter[ed] some mental health records." (*Id.* at 4.)

Plaintiff next contends that, from May to September 22, 2022, he was forcibly medicated without a magistrate judge's order. (*Id.*) For this he blames Defendants Leslie Ann Forbush, Kent Roundy, Charlotte Wray, and Skyler Monson, whom he states, "w/o a competency hearing held a force medication hearing." (*Id.*) He says this hearing was held without past medical records, and with "falsified record[s]" created by Defendant Forbush that wrongly identified his mental-health diagnosis. (*Id.*) Plaintiff further asserts that these falsified records caused to him "to be denied healthcare" (between November 2022 and February 2023) by Defendant Dr. Adam Binniboe, including denial of "late effects of a TBI medication" (TBI meds) (*Id.*)

From February to August 2023, Plaintiff says he was refused (a) "asthma and [TBI meds] by both Defendants Darrel Olsen and Karl Nathan Kelson" and (b) TBI meds by Defendant Thomas Nephi Jordan, who also "offered to prescribe . . . Paxil which you are never supposed to take with a TBI." (*Id.* at 5.)

Plaintiff asserts that all named defendants denied him treatment for "asthma, narcolepsy, epilepsy, depression, anxiety, [and] dissociative identity disorder/multiple personality disorder." (*Id.*)

And, finally, Plaintiff contends that Defendant Forbush "also held another force medication hearing which cause[d him] more harm to [his] physical and mental health." (*Id.*)

Based on these allegations, Plaintiff raises claims that his federal constitutional rights--regarding equal protection, cruel and unusual punishment, and due process--were violated. (*Id.* at 6–7.)

III. SUA SPONTE DISMISSAL FOR FAILURE TO STATE CLAIM

A. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Assessing a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, this Court takes all well-pleaded factual assertions as true and regards them in a light most advantageous to the plaintiff. *Ridge at Red Hawk L.L.C. v. Schneider*, 493 F.3d 1174, 1177 (10th Cir. 2007). Dismissal is appropriate when, though the facts are viewed in the plaintiff’s favor, the plaintiff has not posed a “plausible” right to relief. *See Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007); *Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 519 F.3d 1242, 1247–48 (10th Cir. 2008). “The burden is on the plaintiff to frame a ‘complaint with enough factual matter (taken as true) to suggest’ that he or she is entitled to relief.” *Robbins*, 519 F.3d at 1247 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). When a civil-rights complaint contains “bare assertions,” involving “nothing more than a ‘formulaic recitation of the elements’ of a constitutional . . . claim,” the Court considers those assertions “conclusory and not entitled to” an assumption of truth. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 681 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 554–55). In other words, “the mere metaphysical possibility that *some* plaintiff could prove *some* set of facts in support of the pleaded claims is insufficient; the complaint must give the court reason to believe *this* plaintiff has a reasonable likelihood of mustering factual support for *these* claims.” *Red Hawk*, 493 F.3d at 1177 (italics in original). Also, “[f]acts, not conclusions, must be pleaded—‘the tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions,’ including where a ‘legal conclusion [is] couched as a factual allegation.’” *Renaud v. Ross*, No. 1:22-CV-

212, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19808, at *8 (D. Wy. Jan. 27, 2023) (alteration in original) (quoting *Ashcroft*, 556 U.S. at 678).

As the Court reviews the sufficiency of Plaintiff's allegations, it does so per individual defendant, per cause of action. *See Williams v. Utah Dep't of Corr.*, 928 F. 3d 1209, 1212 (10th Cir. 2019) (stating plaintiff must "explain[] which . . . prison-official defendants are liable for what improper conduct"). Indeed, § 1983 cases often include a list of defendants, like

the government agency and a number of government actors sued in their individual capacities. . . . [I]t is particularly important in such circumstances that the complaint make clear exactly *who* is alleged to have done *what* to *whom*, to provide each individual with fair notice as to the basis of the claims against him or her, as distinguished from collective allegations against the state.

Robbins v. Okla. ex rel. Dep't of Human Servs., 519 F.3d 1242, 1249-50 (10th Cir. 2008) (emphasis in original) (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 565 n.10). When a complaint "fails to isolate the allegedly unconstitutional acts of each defendant," the plaintiff has not carried the burden of providing "adequate notice as to the nature of the claims against each." *Id.* at 1250. For instance, when a complaint uses "the collective term 'Defendants' or a list of the defendants named individually but with no distinction as to what acts are attributable to whom, it is impossible for any of these individuals to ascertain what particular unconstitutional acts they are alleged to have committed." *Id.*

B. INVALID CAUSES OF ACTION

Though required to do so by the principles in the above section, Plaintiff does not set forth the elements of his equal-protection cause of action and affirmatively link them to specific named defendants. In fact, the section of Plaintiff's TAC designated "equal protection" has been left essentially blank. (ECF No. 48, at 6.) Further, the statement—"Michael Robinson . . . alter[ed] some mental health records"--does not describe behavior that fits within any of

Plaintiff's listed causes of action. (*Id.* at 4.) These potential causes of action and allegations are thus dismissed.

IV. CLAIMS WARRANTING SERVICE OF PROCESS

The Court concludes that, against Defendants Binneboese, Forbush, Jordan, Kelson, Monson, Olsen, Robinson, Roundy, and Wray, Plaintiff possibly states a potential claim upon which relief may be granted (regarding cruel-and-unusual punishment and due process). (ECF No. 48.) Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(c)(1), the Court therefore requests waiver of service from these defendants, who must answer Plaintiff's remaining allegations of federal constitutional violations.

V. ORDER

Based on the Court's screening of the final iteration of the complaint--the Third Amended Complaint--**IT IS ORDERED** as follows:

(1) For failure to set forth elements of causes of action and affirmatively link them to any defendants, these potential claims are **DISMISSED**: Equal protection and whatever claim Plaintiff believed was supported by the sentence, "Michael Robinson . . . alter[ed] some mental health records." (ECF No. 48, at 4, 6.)

(2) Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(c)(1), the Court requests waiver of service from Defendants Binneboese, Forbush, Jordan, Kelson, Monson, Olsen, Robinson, Roundy, and Wray.

(3) As to these nine defendants, the Clerk of Court shall mail:

(a) Notice of a Lawsuit and Request to Waive Service of a Summons, AO form 398; 2 copies of Waiver of the Service of Summons, AO form 399; and copy of the Third Amended Complaint, (ECF No. 48), and this Order to: **Utah**

Department of Corrections, Att'n: Correctional Program Coordinator--3rd

Floor DPO Suite, 14717 South Minuteman Drive, Draper, Utah 84020.

(b) Copies of Complaint and this Order to Utah Attorney General's Office, Att'n: Litigation Division, Prisoner Litigation Unit, 160 East 300 South, Sixth Floor, P.O. Box 140856, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-0856.

(4) Defendants are cautioned that Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4 requires Defendants to cooperate in saving unnecessary costs of service of summons and complaint. Under Rule 4, if Defendants do not waive summons service, after being asked by the Court to do so on Plaintiff's behalf, Defendants must bear service costs unless good cause be shown for not signing and returning the waiver form. If service is waived, this action will proceed as if Defendants had been served on the day the waiver is filed, except that Defendants need not file an answer until **60 days** from the date when the waiver request was sent. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d)(3).* (This allows more days to respond than would be required if formal summons service is necessary.) Defendants must read the statement at the waiver form's end that more completely describes the party's duties about waiver. If service is waived after the deadline given in the Notice of a Lawsuit and Request to Waive Service of a Summons but before Defendants have been personally served, the Answer shall be due **60 days** from the date on which the request for waiver was sent or **20 days** from the date the waiver form is filed, whichever is later.

(5) If Defendants do not execute waivers, Defendants' attorney(s) must file a notice giving reasons a waiver has not been filed. A report is due **30 days** from the date a request was sent.

(6) Defendants shall answer the Third Amended Complaint, observing Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the following litigation schedule:

(a) If Defendant asserts the affirmative defense of Plaintiff's failure to exhaust administrative remedies in a grievance process, Defendant must,

- (i)** within **60 days** of date of waiver request, file an answer;
- (ii)** within **90 days** of filing an answer, prepare and file a *Martinez* report³ limited to the exhaustion issue; and,
- (iii)** within **120 days** of filing an answer, file a separate summary judgment motion, with supporting memorandum.

(b) If Defendants challenge the complaint's bare allegations, Defendants shall, within **60 days** of date of waiver request, file a motion to dismiss based on Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).

(c) If Defendants choose not to rely on an exhaustion defense and wants to pierce the complaint's allegations, Defendants must,

- (i)** within **60 days** of date of waiver request, file an answer;
- (ii)** within **90 days** of filing an answer, prepare and file a *Martinez* report addressing the complaint's substance; and,

³ See *Martinez v. Aaron*, 570 F.2d 317 (10th Cir. 1978) (approving district court's practice of ordering prison administration to prepare report to be included in pleadings in cases when prisoner has filed suit alleging constitutional violation against institution officials).

In *Gee v. Estes*, 829 F.2d 1005 (10th Cir. 1987), the Tenth Circuit explained the nature and function of a *Martinez* report, saying:

Under the *Martinez* procedure, the district judge or a United States magistrate [judge] to whom the matter has been referred will direct prison officials to respond in writing to the various allegations, supporting their response by affidavits and copies of internal disciplinary rules and reports. The purpose of the *Martinez* report is to ascertain whether there is a factual as well as a legal basis for the prisoner's claims. This, of course, will allow the court to dig beneath the conclusional allegations. These reports have proved useful to determine whether the case is so devoid of merit as to warrant dismissal without trial.

Id. at 1007.

(iii) within **120 days** of filing an answer, file a separate summary judgment motion, with supporting memorandum.

(d) If Defendants want to seek relief otherwise contemplated under procedural rules, Defendants must file an appropriate motion within **90 days** of filing an answer.

(7) Plaintiff must, within **30 days** of its filing, respond to the *Martinez* report. Plaintiff should keep in mind that *Martinez* reports may “be used for their truth against a plaintiff if the plaintiff has been warned that failing to respond to the *Martinez* report could lead to that result.” *Ortiz v. Torgensen*, 857 F. App’x 419, 426-27 (10th Cir. 2021) (unpublished). Plaintiff’s response may include requests for discovery of any *relevant* documents he deems missing from the *Martinez* report.

(8) Plaintiff must, within **30 days** of its filing, respond to a motion to dismiss or summary-judgment motion. For Plaintiff’s information and convenience, the Court has again attached the procedural rules governing summary-judgment practice.

(9) Defendants shall file a reply brief within **14 days** after the date Plaintiff’s opposition is filed.

(10) Any evidence filed to support the parties’ summary-judgment positions must be reviewed by the parties to ensure that (a) only relevant evidence is submitted (for instance, if filing medical records, ensure that only medical records applicable to the exact claims at issue are filed); and (b) the numbering on the pages of all evidentiary submissions is clear on each page of each document and matches up to any references in citations to those documents in any summary-judgment motion, response, and reply. If evidentiary documents do not comply with

this requirement, the summary-judgment motion, response, or reply, may be struck from the docket, subject to refiling with compliant evidentiary documents.

(11) A motion to dismiss or for summary judgment shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No hearing will be held on a motion unless the Court so orders at a later date.

(12) The stay imposed on Defendant Forbush's responsibility to respond to two of Plaintiff's motions for preliminary injunctive relief is **LIFTED**. (ECF Nos. 25-27, 29, 46.) Again, at the same time as Forbush files an answer, Forbush must respond to Plaintiff's motions for preliminary injunctive relief. (ECF Nos. 25, 27 ("[O]nly Leslie Ann Forbush APRN can stop the force medication.").)

(13) At the same time Defendants file their answers, Defendants must respond to another of Plaintiff's motions for preliminary injunctive relief. (ECF No. 55.)

(14) The stay imposed on Defendants' responsibilities to answer the Second Amended Complaint is **LIFTED**. (ECF Nos. 24, 46.) And the Court's Order for Defendants to answer the Second Amended Complaint is **VACATED**. (ECF Nos. 24, 26.)

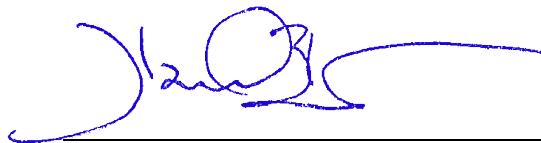
(15) Plaintiff's motions for subpoena, discovery, and "to proceed to a jury trial" are **DENIED**. (ECF Nos. 47, 56.) Requests for discovery are premature, pending Defendants' potential filing of a *Martinez* report and dispositive motion in the months to come, and Plaintiff's response to the *Martinez* report. Also, Plaintiff's invocation of his right to a speedy trial here is not relevant in this civil action. *See Erlinger v. United States*, 602 U.S. 821, 830 (2024) ("The Sixth Amendment promises that in all criminal prosecutions the accused has the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury." (cleaned up)).

(16) Plaintiff's third motion for appointed counsel, (ECF No. 54), is **DENIED**, for the same reasons stated in prior orders denying appointment of voluntary *pro bono* counsel, (ECF Nos. 5, 11, 40, 46). A past Order's statement remains intact: “[I]f, after the case develops further, it appears that counsel may be needed or of specific help, the Court may ask an attorney to appear *pro bono* on Plaintiff's behalf.” (ECF No. 11, at 11.) No further prompting is needed from Plaintiff.

(17) Plaintiff's motion to add exhibits is **GRANTED**. (ECF No. 58.) Plaintiff's exhibits will remain in the docket, awaiting direction from him on which specific exhibits support Plaintiff's future arguments in response to Defendants' **(a)** evidentiary submissions in their *Martinez* report and **(b)** arguments in their dispositive motion(s).

DATED this 3rd day of February, 2025.

BY THE COURT:



JUDGE DAVID BARLOW
United States District Court

Fed Rule of Civil Procedure 56

Summary Judgment

(a) Motion for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary Judgment. A party may move for summary judgment, identifying each claim or defense - or the part of each claim or defense—on which summary judgment is sought. The court shall grant summary judgment if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. The court should state on the record the reasons for granting or denying the motion.

(b) Time to File a Motion. Unless a different time is set by local rule or the court orders otherwise, a party may file a motion for summary judgment at any time until 30 days after the close of all discovery.

(c) Procedures.

(1) *Supporting Factual Positions.* A party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the assertion by:

(A) citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions, documents, electronically stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations (including those made for purposes of the motion only), admissions, interrogatory answers, or other materials; or

(B) showing that the materials cited do not establish the absence or presence of a genuine dispute, or that an adverse party cannot produce admissible evidence to support the fact.

(2) *Objection That a Fact Is Not Supported by Admissible Evidence.* A party may object that the material cited to support or dispute a fact cannot be presented in a form that would be admissible in evidence.

(3) *Materials Not Cited.* The court need consider only the cited materials, but it may consider other materials in the record.

(4) *Affidavits or Declarations.* An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.

(d) When Facts Are Unavailable to the Nonmovant. If a nonmovant shows by affidavit or declaration that, for specified reasons, it cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition, the court may:

- (1) defer considering the motion or deny it;
- (2) allow time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery; or
- (3) issue any other appropriate order.

(e) Failing to Properly Support or Address a Fact. If a party fails to properly support an assertion of fact or fails to properly address another party's assertion of fact as required by Rule 56(c), the court may:

- (1) give an opportunity to properly support or address the fact;
- (2) consider the fact undisputed for purposes of the motion;
- (3) grant summary judgment if the motion and supporting materials—including the facts considered undisputed—show that the movant is entitled to it; or
- (4) issue any other appropriate order.

(f) Judgment Independent of the Motion. After giving notice and a reasonable time to respond, the court may:

- (1) grant summary judgment for a nonmovant;
- (2) grant the motion on grounds not raised by a party; or
- (3) consider summary judgment on its own after identifying for the parties material facts that may not be genuinely in dispute.

(g) Failing to Grant All the Requested Relief. If the court does not grant all the relief requested by the motion, it may enter an order stating any material fact—including an item of damages or other relief—that is not genuinely in dispute and treating the fact as established in the case.

(h) Affidavit or Declaration Submitted in Bad Faith. If satisfied that an affidavit or declaration under this rule is submitted in bad faith or solely for delay, the court—after notice and a reasonable time to

respond—may order the submitting party to pay the other party the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, it incurred as a result. An offending party or attorney may also be held in contempt or subjected to other appropriate sanctions.

DISTRICT OF UTAH LOCAL CIVIL RULE 56-1
SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTIONS AND MEMORANDA

(a) Compliance with DUCivR 7-1.

A motion for summary judgment, response, and reply must comply with DUCivR 7-1 in addition to the requirements in this rule.

(b) Motion.

If a party files more than 1 summary judgment motion at the same time, the court may strike the motions and require that the motions be consolidated into a single motion. A motion for summary judgment must be titled "Motion for Summary Judgment," be supported by an Appendix of Evidence, as described in 56-1(e), and include the following sections:

(1) Introduction and Relief Requested. A concise statement of each claim or defense for which summary judgment is sought and a clear statement of the relief requested.

(2) Background (Optional). An optional section to provide context for the case, dispute, and motion. If included, this section should be placed between the Introduction and Relief Requested and the Statement of Undisputed Material Facts. The Background need not be limited to undisputed facts and need not cite to evidentiary support.

(3) Statement of Undisputed Material Facts. A concise statement of the undisputed material facts that entitle the moving party to judgment as a matter of law. Only facts necessary to decide the motion should be included in this section. The moving party must cite with particularity the evidence in the Appendix that supports each factual assertion.

(4) Argument. An explanation for each claim or defense, establishing, under the applicable supporting authority, why the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. The argument section should include a statement of each claim or defense on which the party is seeking summary judgment and supporting authorities. Any factual references must cite to the Appendix.

(c) Response.

A response to a motion for summary judgment may be accompanied by an Appendix of Evidence, if applicable, and must include the following sections.

(1) Introduction. A concise statement explaining why summary judgment should be denied.

(2) Background (Optional). An optional section to provide context for the case, dispute, and motion. If included, this section should be placed between the Introduction and the Response to Statement of Undisputed Material Facts. The Background need not be limited to undisputed facts and need not cite to evidentiary support.

(3) Response to Statement of Undisputed Material Facts. A party must restate only those specific facts the opposing party contends are genuinely disputed or immaterial, providing a concise statement explaining why the fact is disputed or immaterial, and cite to the evidence used to refute the fact. The responding party should not restate undisputed facts. If a fact is inadmissible, the responding party must object, as provided in DUCivR 7-1(b), rather than move to strike the inadmissible fact. Factual citations must reference the appropriate Appendix.

(4) Statement of Additional Material Facts (if applicable). If additional material facts are relevant to show that there is a genuine dispute of material fact, the party must state each additional fact and cite with particularity to the Appendix that contains the supporting evidence. Do not include duplicate copies of evidence already in the record. Instead, the party must cite to evidence in a previously filed Appendix.

(5) Argument. An explanation for each claim or defense, establishing, under the applicable supporting authority, why summary judgment should be denied. Any factual citations must cite to the appropriate Appendix.

(d) Reply.

The moving party may file a reply. In the reply, a party may cite to evidence that was not previously cited only to rebut a claim that a material fact is in dispute. Otherwise, a reply may not contain additional evidence, and, if it does, the court may disregard it.

(e) Appendix of Evidence.

(1) All evidence cited in a motion, response, or reply must be compiled in an appendix. Do not include duplicate copies of evidence already in the record. Instead, the party must cite to evidence in a previously filed Appendix.

(2) The Appendix must include:

(A) a captioned, cover-page index that—

- (i) lists each exhibit by number;
- (ii) includes a description or title of the exhibit; and
- (iii) identifies the source of the exhibit;

(B) complete copies of all exhibits, including deposition transcripts. For lengthy deposition transcripts, the party may submit the relevant pages of the deposition and the 4 pages before and 4 pages after the sections cited. Manuscript transcripts are permitted, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

(f) Failure to Respond. If a party fails to timely respond, the court may grant the motion without further notice if the moving party has established that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

DISTRICT OF UTAH LOCAL CIVIL RULE 7-1
MOTIONS AND MEMORANDA

(a) Motion, Response, and Reply.

(1) Motion and Memorandum. Except as otherwise allowed by this rule, a motion and memorandum must be contained in the same document and include the following:

(A) an initial separate section stating succinctly the specific relief sought and the grounds for the relief; and

(B) a recitation of relevant facts, supporting authority, and argument.

(2) Exception to the Requirement to Include Facts and Supporting Authority. The requirement to include facts and supporting authority under section 7-1(a)(1)(B) does not apply to the following motions:

(A) to extend time for the performance of an act, whether required or permitted, if the motion is made before the current deadline expires;

(B) to continue a hearing or other court proceeding;

(C) to appoint a next friend or guardian ad litem;

(D) to substitute a party;

(E) for a settlement conference;

(F) for referral to or withdrawal from the court's ADR program; and

(G) for approval of a stipulation between the parties.

(3) No Motion Within a Response or Reply. A party may not make a motion, including a motion under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d), or a cross-motion in a response or reply. Any motion must be separately filed. A cross-motion may incorporate by reference the arguments contained in a response, if applicable.

(4) Page and Word Limits and Filing Times. Unless the court orders otherwise or the parties stipulate to shorter requirements, the following apply:

(A) *Motions Filed Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b), 12(c), or 23(c).*

(i) A motion or a response may not exceed 25 pages or 7,750 words.

(ii) A reply may not exceed 10 pages or 3,100 words.

(iii) A response to a motion must be filed within 28 days after service of the motion.

(iv) A reply may be filed within 14 days after service of the response.

(B) *Motions Filed Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a).*

(i) A motion or a response may not exceed 40 pages or 12,400 words.

(ii) A reply may not exceed 20 pages or 6,200 words.
(iii) A response to a motion must be filed within 28 days after service of the motion.

(iv) A reply may be filed within 14 days after service of the response.

(C) *Motions Filed Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 65.*

(i) A motion or a response may not exceed 25 pages or 7,750 words.

(ii) A reply may not exceed 10 pages or 3,100 words.

(iii) A response to a motion must be filed within 14 days after service of the motion.

(iv) A reply may be filed within 14 days after service of the response.

(D) *All Other Motions.*

(i) A motion, response, or reply not specified above may not exceed 10 pages or 3,100 words.

(ii) A response to a motion must be filed within 14 days after service of the motion.

(iii) A reply may be filed within 14 days after service of the response.

(5) Stipulation to Extend Filing Time. Parties seeking to extend the filing time for a response or reply must file a stipulated motion before the filing time has passed. A stipulation to extend a filing time is ineffective without a court order.

(6) Sections Applicable to Page or Word Limits and Certification Requirement.

(A) All headings, citations, quotations, and footnotes count toward the page or word limit.

(B) The caption, face sheet, table of contents, table of authorities, signature block, certificate of service, and exhibits do not count toward the page or word limit.

(C) When a document exceeds the page limit, a party must certify at the end of the document that the document complies with the word limit (e.g., "I, [attorney's name], certify that this [name of document] contains [number of words] words and complies with DUCivR 7-1(a)(4).").

(7) Overlength Motion, Response, or Reply.

(A) Unless modified by the assigned judge in a court order or on their "practices and procedures" page on the court website, a party must first obtain a court order authorizing the additional pages or words before filing a motion, response, or reply that exceeds the page or word limits in section 7-1(a)(4). The motion must be filed, and the order obtained, before filing the overlength motion, response, or reply. The motion to exceed the page or word limit must include:

(i) the number of additional pages or words that are needed; and

(ii) a statement of good cause why additional pages or words are needed. (B) An overlength motion, response, or reply must contain a table of contents.

(8) Motion Seeking Relief Similar to Another Party's Motion. Each party seeking relief from the court must file a motion that identifies the relief sought and grounds for the requested relief. A party may incorporate by reference another party's arguments in the party's own motion, if applicable, but filing a "Notice of Joinder" is improper.

(9) Additional Memoranda. Unless otherwise ordered, the court will not consider additional memoranda.

(b) Motion to Strike Evidence Improper; Evidentiary Objections Permitted.

(1) A motion to strike evidence offered in another party's motion, response, or reply is improper.

(2) If evidence is offered in a motion or a response, the response or reply may include an objection to the evidence. In exceptional circumstances, the objection may be filed as a separate document simultaneously with the response or reply.

(3) If new evidence is offered in a reply, an evidentiary objection must be filed within 7 days after service of the reply.

(4) A party may file a response to an evidentiary objection at the same time any response or reply is due or no later than 7 days after the objection was filed, whichever is later.

(c) Supplemental Authority.

When pertinent and significant authority comes to the attention of a party before the court has entered a decision on a motion, the party may file a Notice of Supplemental Authority, which may not exceed 2 pages.

(1) The notice must contain, without argument, the following:

(A) a reference either to the page of the memorandum or to a point argued orally to which the supplemental authority pertains; and

(B) the reasons why the supplemental authority is relevant.

(2) The court may decide a motion without waiting for a response to the notice. If the court has not ruled on the motion, a party may file a response, which may not exceed 2 pages, within 7 days after service of the notice.

(d) Supporting Exhibits.

When evidence is cited in a motion, response, or reply, the relevant portions of the evidence must be attached or filed separately and contemporaneously with the document.

(e) Proposed Orders.

(1) When Required. A party must provide a proposed order when filing a motion under section 7-1(a)(2) of this rule or when the court orders otherwise.

(2) Filing Procedures. To file a proposed order, a party must:

(A) attach it as an exhibit to the motion; and

(B) email an editable copy of the proposed order, copied to other parties or their counsel—

(i) for motions filed under DUCivR 77-2, to utdecf_clerk@utd.uscourts.gov; and
(ii) for all other motions, to the assigned judge's chambers.

(f) Failure to Respond.

Except as provided in DUCivR 56-1(f), failure to respond timely to a motion may result in the court granting the motion without further notice.

(g) Oral Arguments on Motions.

The court may set any motion for oral argument. Otherwise, a party may request oral argument on a motion and must show good cause. If oral argument is not set, the court will determine a motion based upon the parties' written memoranda.

(h) Summary Judgment.

This rule and DUCivR 56-1 apply to motions for summary judgment and related memoranda.

(i) Courtesy Copies.

The court may require a party to provide courtesy copies as described in the court's ECF Procedures Manual and on the Judge Information section of the court's website.

(j) Sanctions.

Failure to comply with the requirements of this rule may result in the court imposing sanctions, including:

(1) returning the document for resubmission in accord with the rule;

(2) denial of the motion; or

(3) any other sanction the court deems appropriate.